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Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague in Argentina and reported plague in Chile—Smallpox in Bahia Blanca—Plague in Bahia—Mortality in Pernambuco, São Paulo, and Rio de Janeiro.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports November 30 as follows:

Report for the two weeks ended the 27th instant. The report for last week was not received in time to forward by the last mail leaving here, and therefore the report is made for the two weeks.

During this period the following vessels left this port for ports in the United States: On the 18th instant the British steamship *Tintoretto*, with no change in the crew personnel, 3 first-class passengers and 5 steerage, and a cargo of coffee for New York. On the 19th instant the British steamship *Riplingham*, for New Orleans—not via Barbados, as the captain informed me that he could not make the passage from Barbados to New Orleans within the requisite ten days after disinfection—with a cargo of coffee; no passengers and no change in the crew personnel, and with no one ashore in this port except the captain. On the 23d instant the British steamship *Virgil*, for New York, with a cargo of coffee; no passengers and no change in the crew personnel while in this port, and with no one ashore here except the captain. No other vessels left this port for United States ports during the weeks under consideration.

Plague in Argentina, and reported plague in Chile—Smallpox in Bahia Blanca.

Reports of date of the 18th instant state that there was on that day notification received of one fatal case of plague in the Province of Tucuman. The same dispatch also states that the inhabitants of Bahia Blanca are much alarmed by the growing intensity of the outbreak of smallpox. Another dispatch states that the antitubercular serum Lignieres is producing very excellent results in Buenos Ayres.

A dispatch of date of the 20th instant states that there had been one new case of bubonic plague in Salta, and since last report there had been no new cases in Tucuman.

A dispatch of date of the 20th instant from La Paz, Bolivia, states that the population there are much alarmed at the continued notices of the spread of plague in the Province of Salta, Argentina.

A dispatch of date of the 21st instant states that on that day there was one new case of plague in Salta.

Dispatches of date of the 22d instant from Santiago, Chile, state that at Frias, in the Province of Santiago, there had occurred cases of a disease resembling bubonic plague, and that an extraordinary number of rats were dying in that locality, and that the inhabitants were urgently asking for expert aid and assistance. Dispatches of date of the following day state that a large quantity of antiplague serum had been received, but also state that experts declared that the disease there present was not bubonic plague, but some form of infectious fever accompanied by suppuration.

A dispatch of date of the 25th instant from Catamarca, Argentina, states that the population there had applied to the Government for aid in preventing the importation of bubonic plague from neighboring Provinces.

Another dispatch of date of the 26th instant states that on the 26th there were 6 new cases of bubonic plague in Salta.

The last dispatch received, date of the 28th instant, states that in Santiago there had been 2 fatal cases of plague, and other cases of considerable severity.

Plague in Bahia.

There has been but little information received from Bahia; one dispatch of date of the 17th instant, which stated that there had been no report of new cases of plague for three days, and one of date of the 23d instant, which stated that on that date there had been 1 death from plague and 1 new case.

Mortality in Pernambuco, month of October, 1904.

The mortality report for the month of October of Pernambuco has just been received. In all there were, with a population of about 200,000 persons, 615 deaths. Of this number yellow fever caused 1; smallpox, 93; enteric fever, 5; bubonic plague, 1, tuberculosis, 90; malarial fevers, 50; leprosy, 2; syphilis, 6; cancer, 8; grippe, 4; dysentery, 20; septicæmia, 4; and beriberi, 17. For the first two weeks of the month the rate per 1,000 of population, was 38.1, and for the last two weeks, 37.6; very high rates in both cases.

Mortality in São Paulo, State of São Paulo.

During the week ended the 13th instant there were in all 114 deaths as follows: Variola, 1; measles, 3; whooping cough, 1; enteric fever, 1; tuberculosis, 5; septicæmia, 1; cancer, 2; other general diseases, 1; diseases of the nervous system, 11; of the respiratory system, 20; of the circulatory system, 5; of the digestive system, 39; of the urinary system, 3; from congenital debility, 5; from senile debility, 2; from violent death, 1; born dead, 7; and from unknown causes, 2. Of the total number, 94 were natives and 20 foreigners. Population, 286,000. A dispatch of date of the 23d instant states that the slight outbreak of variola in São Paulo is about extinct.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro, week ended November 20, 1904.

During the week under consideration there were in all 366 deaths. Of this number 1 was caused by yellow fever, with 2 new cases. The death was in the district of the city called Santo Antonio, and was of a female resident. Plague caused 9 deaths, with 28 new cases, leaving at the end of the week 90 cases in the plague hospital. Only 3 of the deaths from plague occurred in the hospital, the remainder (6) occurring in different sections of the city. Variola caused 46 deaths, with 109 new cases, leaving at the close of the week 217 cases in São Sebastião Hospital. There were no deaths from scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, or leprosy. Measles caused 3 deaths; whooping cough, 3; grippe, 5; enteric fever, 1; beriberi, 2; malarial fevers, 14, and tuberculosis, 48. Of the total number of deaths, 290 were among natives, 71 among foreigners, and 5 whose nationality was unknown.

By localities the deaths occurred as follows: In private houses, 228; in civil hospitals, 54; in military hospitals, 13; Santa Casa de Miseri-